

FIG. 1

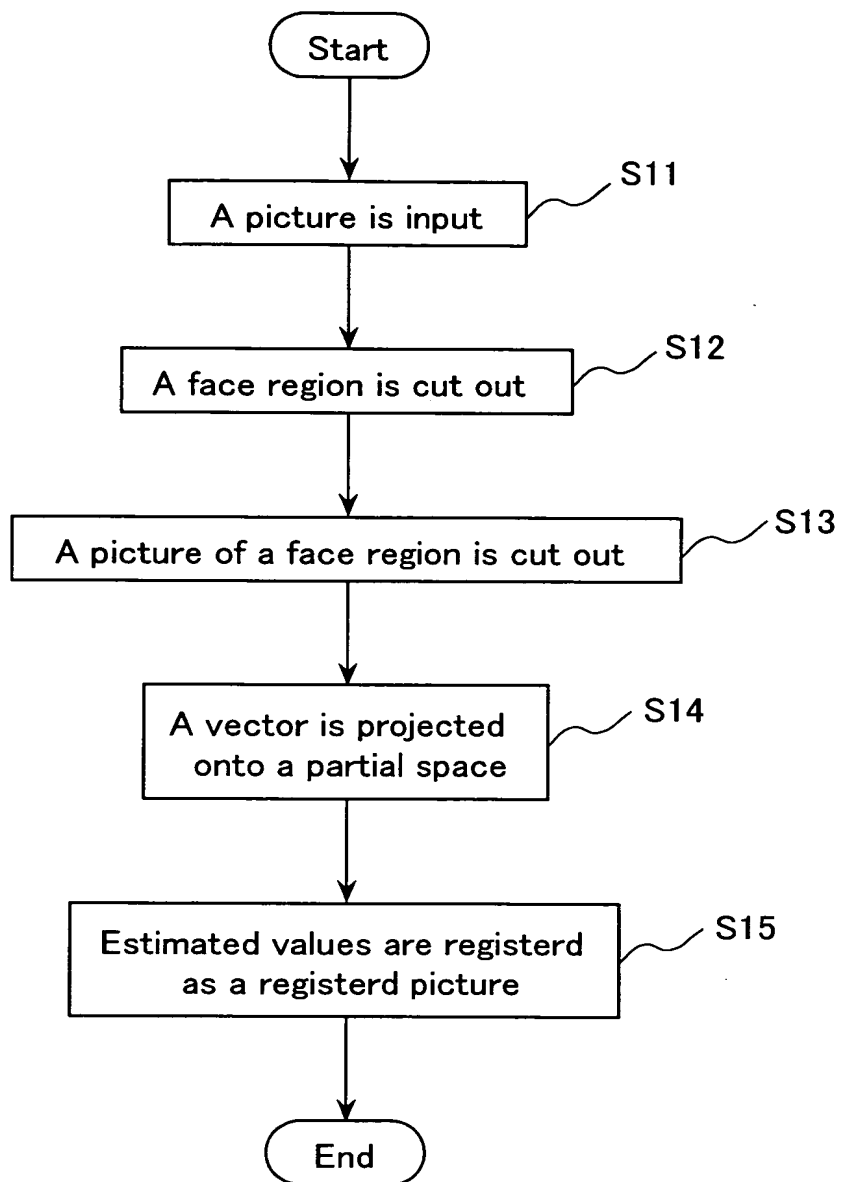


FIG. 1

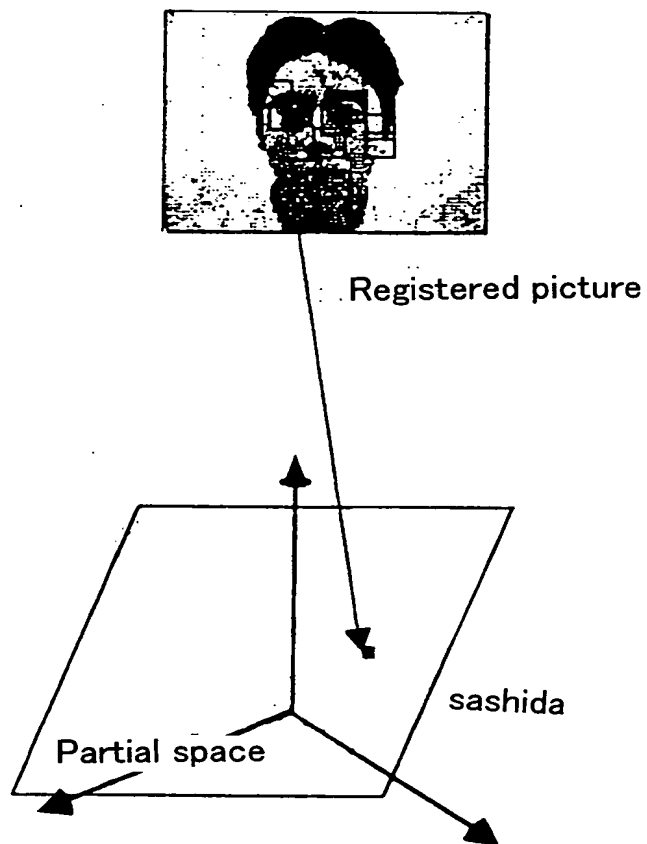


FIG. 2

FIG. 3

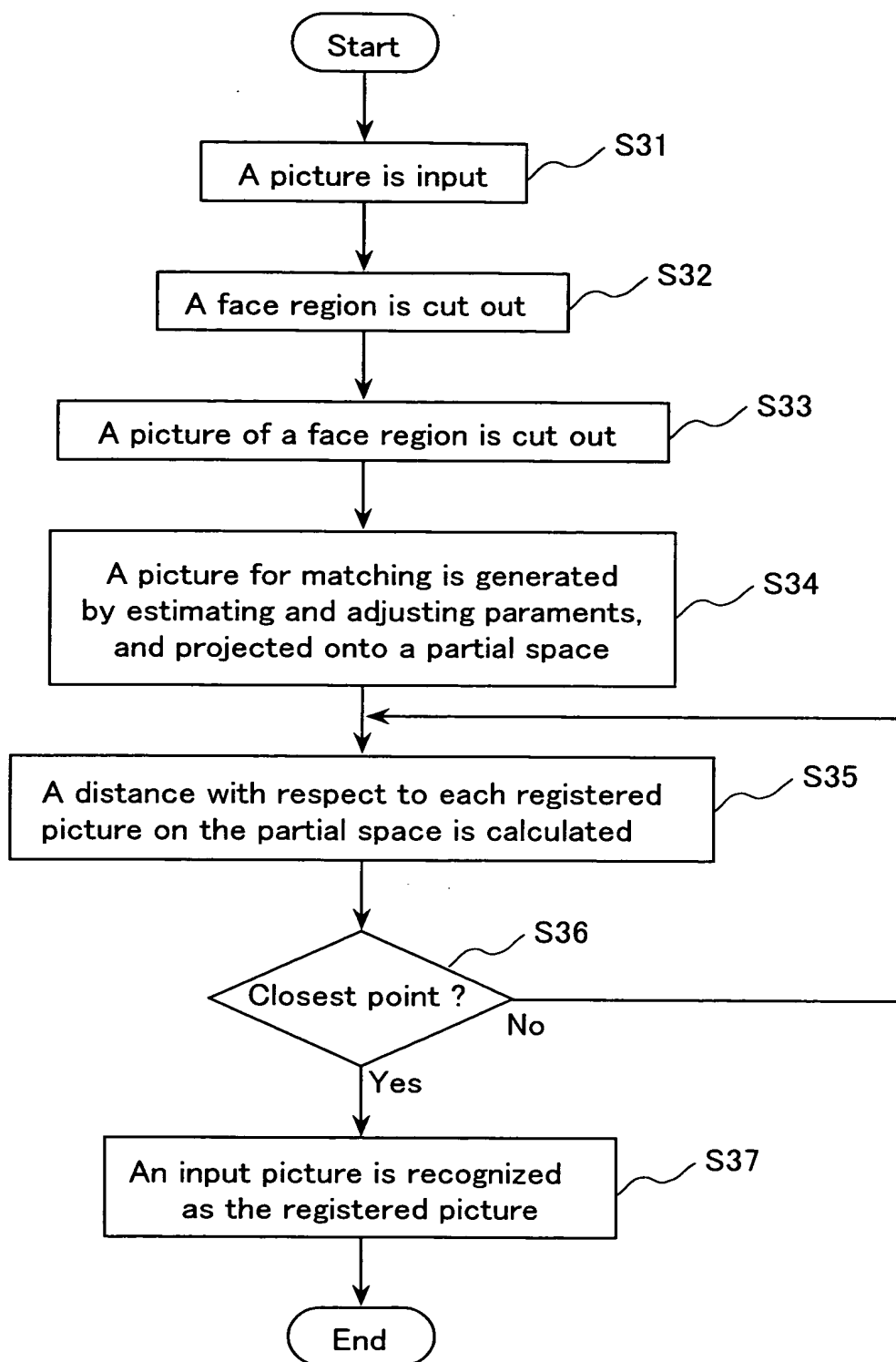


FIG. 3

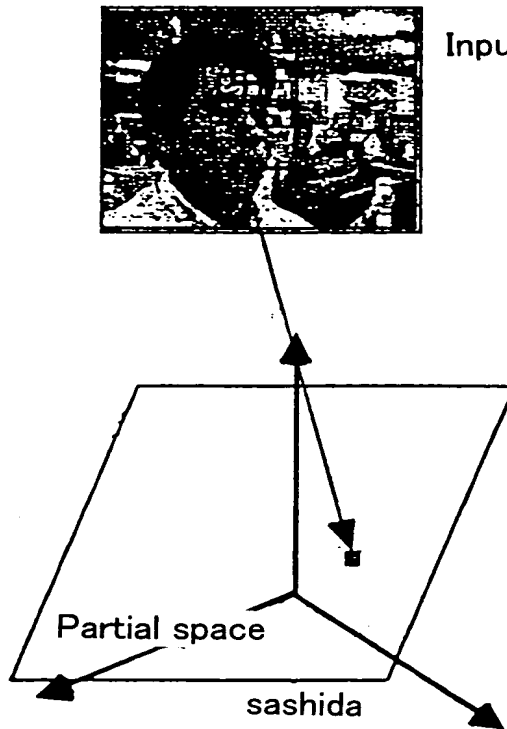


FIG. 4

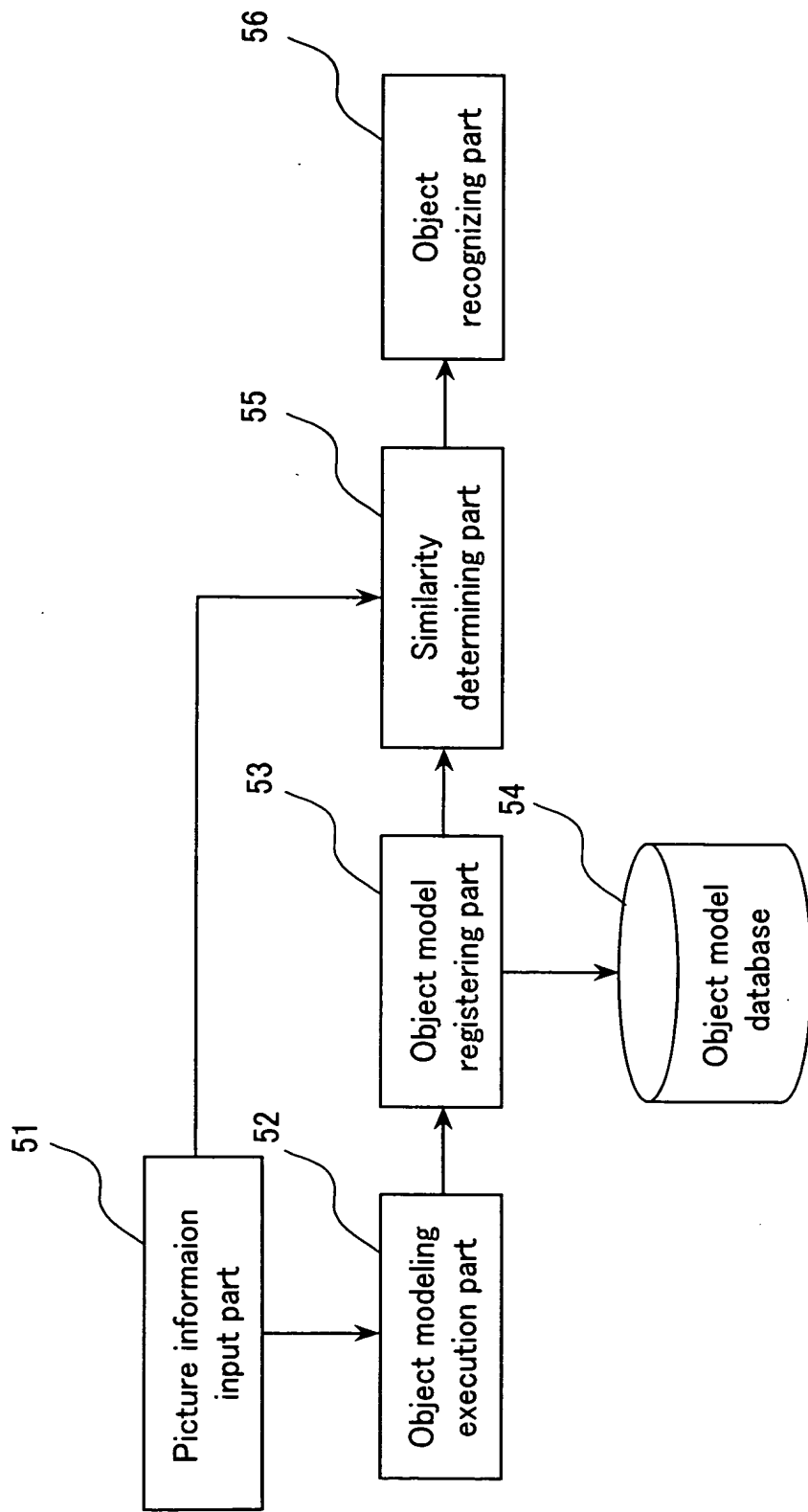


FIG. 5

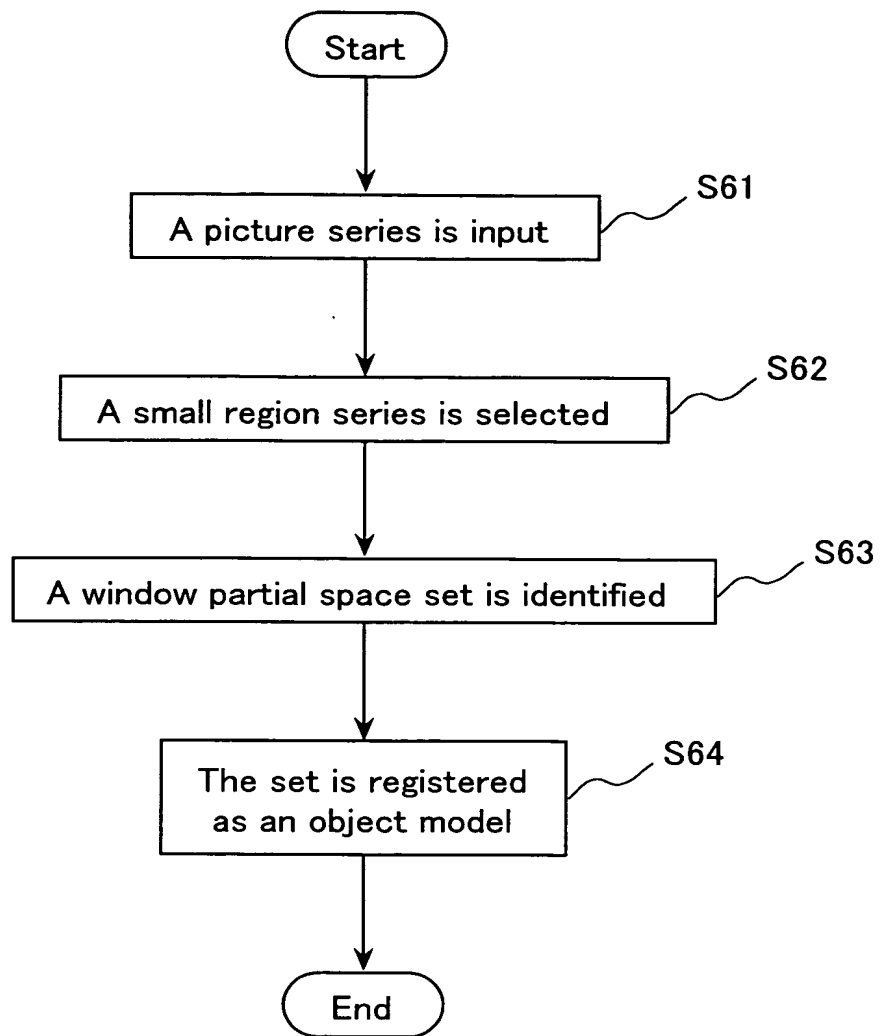


FIG. 6

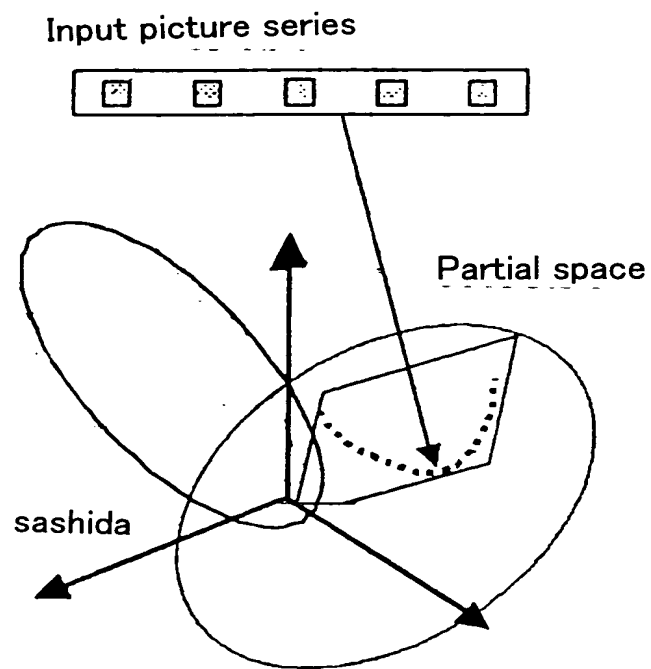


FIG. 7

20000266260

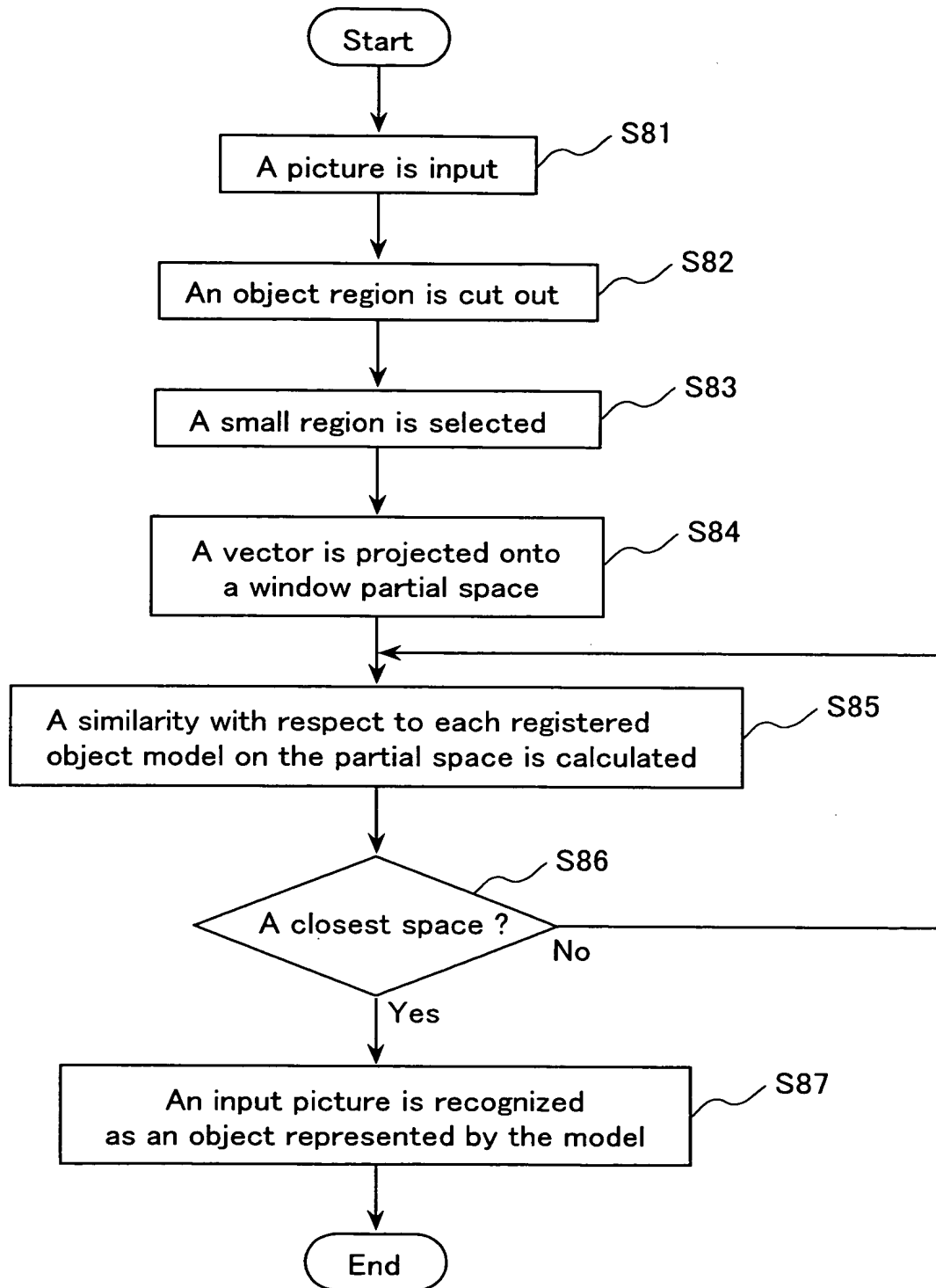


FIG. 8



FIG. 9

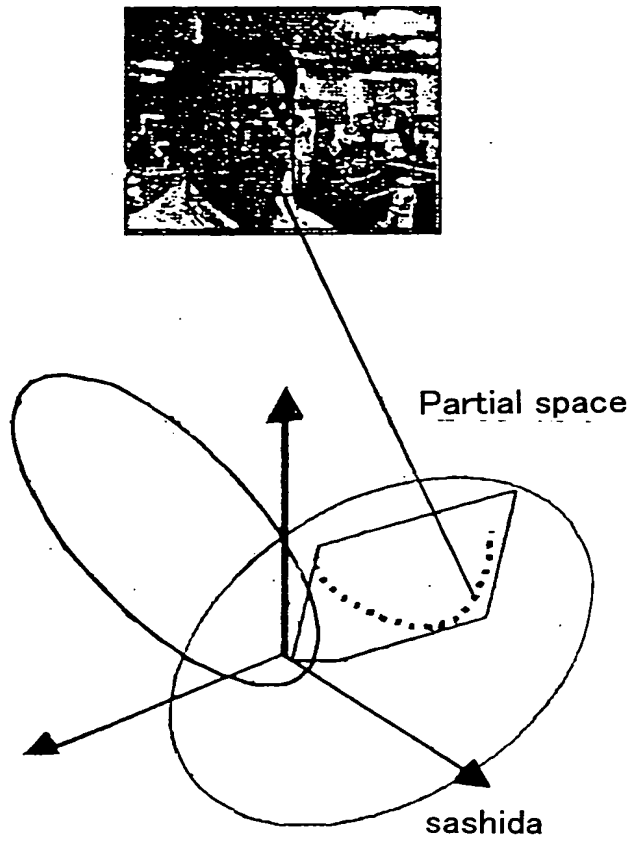


FIG.9

The diagram shows a 3D coordinate system with a vertical dashed axis and two horizontal dashed axes. A plane, labeled  $\Omega$ , is shown as a parallelogram. A vector  $X$  originates from the origin  $O$  and points to a point on the plane. The orthogonal projection of  $X$  onto the plane is a vector  $X_s$ . The orthogonal component of  $X$  relative to the plane is a vector  $X'$ , which is perpendicular to the plane. The vector  $X$  is the sum of  $X_s$  and  $X'$ , labeled as  $X_s + X'$ . The vector  $X - X_s$  is also shown, representing the component of  $X$  that is not in the plane. A right-angle symbol indicates the perpendicularity of  $X'$  to the plane.

FIG. 10

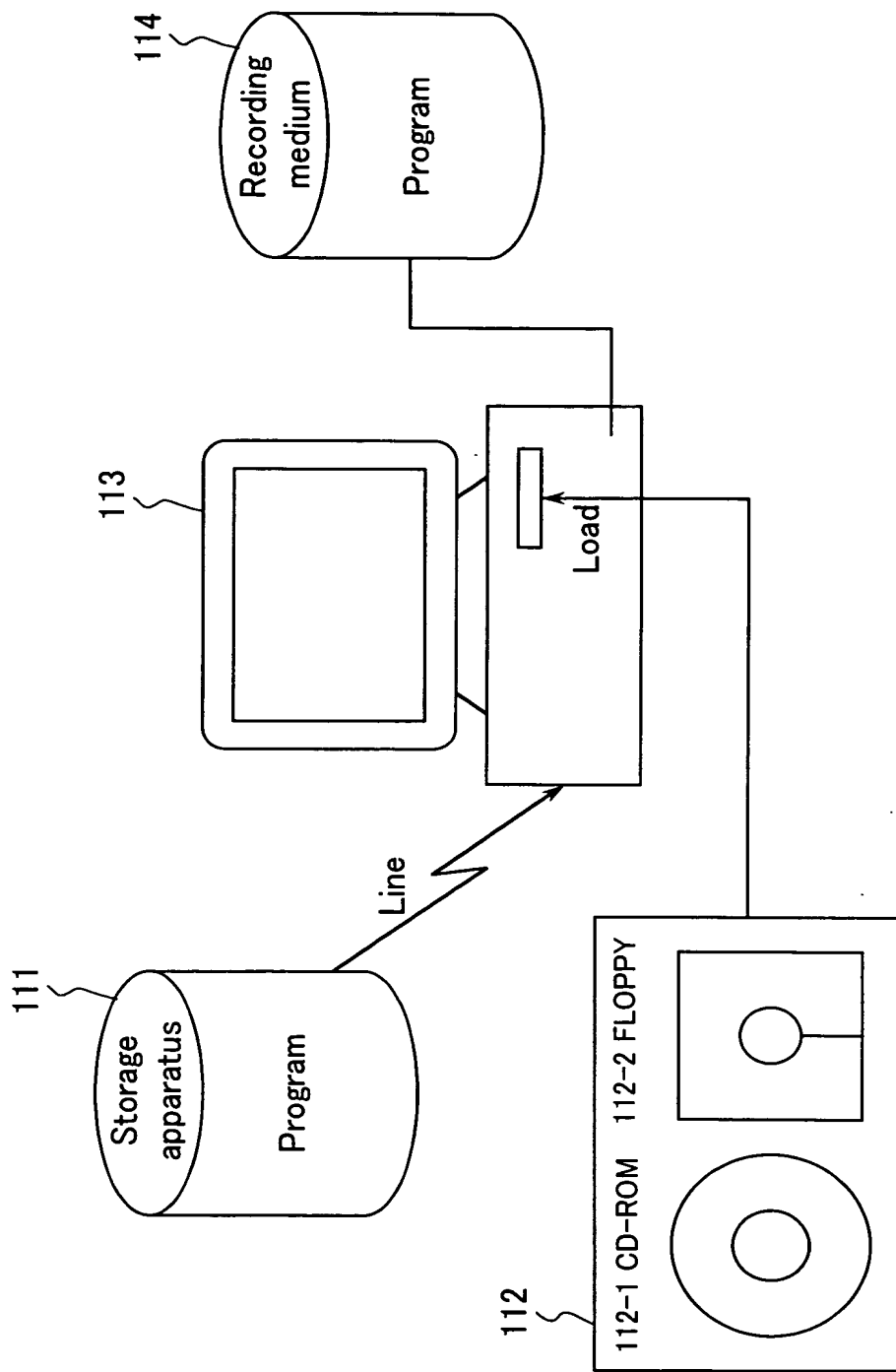


FIG. 11